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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 456

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13 September 1983

CHINA REPORT  
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GENERAL

U.S., JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEFS MEET IN WASHINGTON 22 AUGUST

U.S. Continues F-16 Deployment

OW230856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 22 August (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today told Kazuo Tanikawa, director general of Japan's Defense Agency, that the United States intended to continue its plan for the deployment of F-16 aircraft in Japan beginning 1985. The pentagon said in a statement that the two defense chiefs discussed the international situation and bilateral defense issues when they met here today. In an effort to counter increased Soviet fleet activity in the Pacific, the U.S. and Japan were reported to have agreed earlier this year to station F-16's at Misawa Air Base in northern Japan beginning in 1985.

Weinberger appreciated Japan's support for this plan while Tanikawa "expressed his resolve to continue this important effort," the pentagon said. Weinberger welcomed Japan's efforts to increase its defense expenditures by 6.88 percent in 1984. He hoped Japan would continue its efforts in that respect to "accomplish the appropriate roles and missions" "including defense of its sealanes to 1,000 miles," the pentagon stated.

But sources familiar with the conversations between the two men said Weinberger warned Tanikawa that the U.S. public and congress may take the view that Japan is spending less on its own defense than could be expected of "an economic giant."

The secretary also raised the issue of the "urgent need" for an alternate airfield for the aircraft carrier uses Midway's planes to conduct night carrier-landing practice when in port at Yokosuka. Tanikawa indicated that he was giving this problem "much study." Weinberger hoped that procedures for transferring Japanese defense technology to the U.S. "could be worked out smoothly and rapidly."

The meeting was part of regular consultations between the defense chiefs of the two countries since 1977. Weinberger is to meet Tanikawa again next month during a stop in Tokyo on his trip to China.

## Military Technology Talks End

OW191902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, 19 August (XINHUA)--Nothing conclusive was achieved in the 2-day talks ending here Thursday between Japan and the United States on Japan's transfer of military technology to the United States.

The U.S. delegation to the talks was headed by Talbot Lindstrom, deputy under-secretary of defense, and the Japanese delegation was led by Hiroshi Kitamura, chief of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, and Hiroo Kinoshita, head of the defense agency's equipment bureau.

The consultations were held in line with an accord reached between Japanese and U.S. leaders during Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Washington early this year.

After the meeting, no details were given on what military technology Japan was to provide to the United States and what the United States expected.

The United States was reported to have called for "simplification of process" in working out any agreement, and for an "umbrella" agreement rather than "detailed agreements on a case-by-case basis."

The Japanese only said after the meeting that "the actual way of implementation will be negotiated later," indicating nothing conclusive had come out of the talks.

The Japanese press predicted during U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Japan next month, both would take up the issue of military technology transfer again.

## Tanikawa Returns Home

OW251902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 25 Aug 83

["Roundup: Japan-U.S. Defense Consultation Ends"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 August (XINHUA)--Japanese Defense Chief Kazuo Tanikawa returned home today after his week-long consultations with U.S. defense officials in Washington which marked an advance in their cooperation in defense, though no actual agreement has been reached.

Marking the first of a series of planned consultations between the two countries since Yasuhiro Nakasone entered into office last November, Tanikawa's visit to Washington was aimed at deepening understanding between the two countries to the point of making more effective use of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

During his stay in Washington, Tanikawa met U.S. Secretary of State Caspar Weinberger and Undersecretary of State Kenneth Dam for discussions on defense issues and the international situation.

Taking up first the question of the increasing Soviet military threat, the U.S. Government demanded that Japan establish a military system which will enable Japan to readily react in case of emergency. It also demanded a further step up in Japan's 1984 defense budget, to be greater than the 6.88 percent proposed by the government. Hopes were expressed by the U.S. Government that Japan should produce a defense budget adequate for protecting its sea lanes.

Weinberger said that to step up Japan's defense capability will allow the United States to strengthen defense in other strategic areas.

Telling his U.S. counterpart that the Japanese people show a negative attitude toward the buildup of Japan's defense, Tanikawa. However, said that after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, realistic views about the problem are becoming popular among the people and that the Japanese Government is prepared to make the utmost effort to realize the basic principles already decided within the scope of political and social stability.

The United States also hoped that the Japanese Government would allow the U.S. Air Force to perform training in Kanto area and assist in the quick deployment of U.S. F-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base.

In reply, Tanikawa said his government will try to meet the U.S. requirements. As for the deployment of F-16 fighters, he said spending on the maintenance of the military facilities shall be increased by 25 percent and priority shall be given to questions relating to the deployment of U.S. aircraft.

On the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles, both sides agreed to deal with the problem on a global basis.

Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has over the past year made some headway in that an agreement was reached on the U.S. deployment of F-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base, the Japanese decision in January to provide military technology to the United States, and a joint study by both countries on the defense of the Japanese sea lanes.

CSO: 4000/245



GENERAL

IAEA REPORT NOTES GROWING NUCLEAR UTILIZATION

OW251822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Vienna, 25 August (XINHUA)--Electricity generated through nuclear energy is expected to increase to 23 percent of the world's total electricity generating capacity by the year 2000 from eight percent in 1982, predicted the 1982 annual report of the International Atomic energy Agency (I.A.E.A.).

The report said in 1982 the installed nuclear power capacity rose by 11.7 percent to 173 gigawatts (a gigawatt is a unit of electricity equal to one billion watts). By the end of the century, between 720 and 950 gigawatts will be generated in the world.

The report noted that the increased long-term demand for electricity will be accelerated by urbanization, particularly in the developing countries where the share of electricity in total energy consumed may increase from 16 percent in 1982 to 26 percent by the year 2000. The nuclear component in electricity generation, however, is not expected to exceed seven percent in these countries, compared to about 30 percent in industrialized nations by the end of the century.

The report recalled that an I.A.E.A. Conference held in September , 1982, demonstrated clearly that nuclear power is a "dependable and economic" energy source because its cost is only between 50 to 90 percent of power plants using coal.

CSO: 4000/245

GENERAL

EGYPTIAN-U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS CONTINUE

OW250400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 August (XINHUA)--Egyptian and U.S. troops today staged a mock attack on an enemy airfield in maneuvers.

More than 5,500 U.S. military personnel are participating in the month-long "Bright Star 83" maneuvers which started 10 August.

U.S. M-60 tanks, helicopters, heavy artillery as well as B-52 bombers and F-16 fighters took part in the simulated battle in the desert 57 kilometers from Cairo.

Egyptian Defense Minister Mohamed 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and commander of the U.S. rapid deployment force Robert Kingston watched as troops from the two countries attacked the target--a simulated airfield seized by enemy forces.

A maneuver spokesman told reporters that the exercises were designed to train the troops so that they adapt to fighting in desert areas in the Middle East.

Libya has denounced the maneuvers, one of a series of joint exercises taking place in the Sudan, Somalia and Oman, calling them a threat to its security.

Ghazalah said at a press conference that the current maneuvers are just training exercises and do not represent a U.S. Army presence in Egypt. The U.S. troops will leave when the maneuvers are finished and Egypt will not have any foreign forces on its territory, he said.

CSO: 4000/245

GENERAL

SPAIN TO HOST EUROPEAN SECURITY MEETING 7-9 SEPTEMBER

OW261800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Madrid, 25 August (XINHUA)--Spain announced today it will invite foreign ministers of the 35 nations of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation [ECSC] for a major East-West gathering from 7-9 September although no consensus was gained on a draft final agreement.

At today's ECSC plenary meeting, no consensus was achieved on the final document as Malta stuck to its original stand.

Delegates will continue to discuss Malta's demand for a security conference on the Mediterranean which has so far blocked an agreement on a final document reached in July by the rest of the delegates.

Malta's delegate said his country is ready to discuss any proposals while it insists on its original position.

Announcing Spain's invitations, Spanish delegate Pan de Soraluce said the ministerial conference earlier next month will be presided over by Spain and concentrate on the final document put forward by neutral and non-aligned countries.

If no agreement emerges then, the ministers will go ahead with their meeting outside the framework of the European Security Conference and the plenary meeting of the participating nations will continue until a final agreement is reached, the Spanish delegate said.

Sources said neutral and non-aligned countries have been making fresh efforts in seeking a compromise acceptable to Malta and to bringing an end to the marathon conference.

CSO: 4000/245

GENERAL

MITTERRAND ON SAFEGUARDING CHAD'S INDEPENDENCE

OW261734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 25 August (XINHUA)--President Francois Mitterrand said today that France is determined to safeguard the independence of Chad and hopes for a negotiated settlement of the Chadian problem.

In an interview with LE MONDE, Mitterrand stressed France's willingness to help create conditions for direct negotiations between opposing factions in Chad. Such negotiations, Mitterrand said, have remained to be a wish now.

But he added that the various countries in Africa could be expected to mediate for peace in Chad. People also should expect the United Nations and its secretary general to play a proper role in search for a solution of the Chadian problem.

The president said that the Chadian civil war is easing up because of actions taken by France and that a cease-fire has been reached because Libya has met with a rebuff in reality and has to reconsider its plan of actions.

However, he warned, the cease-fire might be breached at any time. But France's arrangements in Chad have made it impossible to launch a swift military counter-attack when necessary, he added.

Mitterrand reaffirmed that France will not get itself directly involved in Chad's civil war and its presence there is only playing a deterrent role.

But he said, "Our forces are ready to respond if threatened, and will not limit their response to a purely defensive one."

He stressed that the negotiations over the Chadian problem should have a clear objective and that is to safeguard the integrity of the country's territory and its sovereignty.

The French policy toward Africa was and remains consistent either before or since he took office, Mitterrand said.

"If the method is changed, then the objective remains," he said. "Our objective is to preserve France's role and interests. That is to say, we should fulfill our obligations to our African friends, with whom we have made commitments, formed alliances or signed military accords," he said.

On U.S.-French differences over the Chadian issue, Mitterrand said that things have become normal.

CSO: 4000/245

GENERAL

UN MEETING MARKS NAMIBIA DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW271324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] United Nations, 26 August (XINHUA)--A meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the Namibia day was held today in the UN headquarters, calling for immediate implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

President of the 37th session of the General Assembly Imre Hollai stated that the implementation of resolution 435 of the Security Council, which laid the basis for a settlement of the Namibian question, has so far been prevented by South Africa's obstructionism.

He accused South Africa of escalating armed aggressions against the Namibian people who are fighting for self-determination and independence.

Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia, acting president of the UN Council for Namibia, said resolution 435 "remains the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia."

He said new obstacles are being placed in the way of implementing the UN plan for Namibia's independence, such as the advocacy of "principle of reciprocity" and that of "regional security." The obstacles are designed to "de-internationalize" the Namibian issue, he said.

Speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries, Vinay Verma of India declared the non-aligned countries' solidarity with and support for the Namibian people in their struggle.

The non-aligned countries categorically reject any linkage of parallelism between Namibia's independence and extraneous issues, he stressed.

Alemeyehu Seifu of Ethiopia, speaking on behalf of the chairman of the organization of African unity, appealed to all African and other peoples to support the struggle of the Namibian people.

Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil of France, president of the Security Council, said that the Security Council has the unique responsibility for furthering self-determination of the Namibian people.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is now on a tour in Southern Africa, said in his statement that "the current endeavors of the United Nations will, no doubt, have a significant bearing on the future course of action by the international community in regard to the question of Namibia."

GENERAL

BRIEFS

NEW U.S.-SOVIET GRAIN PACT--A new agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on 25 August. The agreement, which runs for 5 years, stipulates that the Soviet Union can buy a maximum of 12 million tons and a minimum of 9 million tons of grain from the United States each year. This new agreement was drawn up in Vienna last month. Compared with the previous U.S.-Soviet grain agreement, the minimum amount that the Soviet Union can buy has been raised from 6 million to 9 million tons, a 50 percent increase. After signing the agreement, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Block said that the signing showed that the two countries would restore more normal agricultural trading relations, and also that they could cooperate with each other on major issues. [Report: "United States and Soviet Union Sign New Grain Trade Agreement"] [Text] [HK270702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 83 p 7]

ASSURANCES ON PRICE, PRODUCTION--Beijing, 19 August (XINHUA)--Mani' Sa'id al'Utaybah, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said Thursday that all OPEC members were sticking to the OPEC pricing and production agreement, according to reports reaching here. He said: "All OPEC countries, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia, are committed to OPEC resolutions and are abiding by official prices. There are no violators in production." Earlier reports said OPEC production was 1 million barrels a day more than the agreed ceiling of 17.5 million BPD, with both Saudi Arabia and UAE exceeding their quotas. [Text] [OW190817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 19 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/245

UNITED STATES

U.S., USSR SIGN GRAIN SALES AGREEMENT

OW261051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 August (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union signed a new 5-year agreement on grain sales here this afternoon.

The agreement, signed by U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, is the first government trade agreement between the two countries since Yuriy Andropov came into power. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union can buy 9-12 million tons of wheat and maize from the United States each year.

The last U.S.-Soviet 5-year grain pact stipulated that the Soviet Union could buy 6-9 million tons of grain from the U.S. each year. The U.S. imposed a grain embargo in 1979 on the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Although the Reagan administration lifted the embargo in April 1981, no new long term agreement was signed after this agreement expired in September 1981. But still the Soviet Union bought 22 million tons of grain worth 2.5 billion U.S. dollars from the U.S. in the past 2 years. A Soviet trade official in the U.S. said that even by 1990 when the Soviet grain production reaches 250 million tons, the Soviet Union will still have to import grain from the U.S.

After the signing of the new agreement, the U.S. agriculture secretary said this was "a very, very important occasion." A Western news agency said that the pact has been seen in the West as marking an end to a long slump in trade relations between the two countries.

Observers here believed that the agreement does not mark an "immediate thaw" of the tense Soviet-U.S. relations, although Block told newsmen upon his arrival in Moscow that the two countries can cooperate in fields of common interests.

CSO: 4000/244



UNITED STATES

## 250,000 ATTEND JOBS, PEACE RALLY IN WASHINGTON

OW280933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 27 August (XINHUA)--More than 250,000 people today participated in "the 1983 March on Washington" to mark the 20th anniversary of the historic civil-rights march led by the late Martin Luther King, Jr.

With "jobs, peace and freedom" as the main theme for today's demonstration, the largest ever since the anti-Vietnam war rally 10 years ago and equivalent to the first Washington March in 1963, the demonstrators, black and white, men and women, old and young, showed their determination and solidarity to continue the struggle carried by the first march on Washington.

The demonstrators were brought in by special buses from more than 300 cities across the nation, by "freedom trains" from Miami, New Orleans and Boston, as well as by chartered planes from Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco. Some arrived by private cars, vans, bicycles and even on foot.

The demonstrators started gathering on the mall between the Capitol Hill and the Washington Monument at 9:00 A.M. The march began at 11:30 A.M., heading along the constitution avenue to the Lincoln Memorial, the same route as the 1963 march used.

During the march, the demonstrators sang civil-rights songs, such as "We Shall Overcome," and shouted anti-racial discrimination slogans. They held portraits of Martin Luther King and tens of thousands streamers and placards, which read: "We still have a dream: jobs, peace and freedom," "money for jobs, not for war," "no U.S. war in Central America," "peace in the Middle East" and "freeze arms race."

At the huge rally held in the afternoon in front of Lincoln Memorial, more than 30 civil rights' leaders and labour representatives spoke of the great significance [words indistinct] 1963 march and the importance to fulfill the dream Martin Luther King expressed 20 years ago in his famous speech--"I Have A Dream," which required an end to national policies that had kept the United States a dual society--"separate and unequal."

They all agreed that since the 1963 March, some progress has been made in the civil rights area, but in many cases, progress has come to a standstill and even has been reversed. Racial discrimination is still pervasive and civil rights movement still has a long way to go.

Speaking at the rally, Coretta Scott King, Luther King's widow, said "we still have a dream and we have come here today to reaffirm our commitment to peace, justice, brotherhood and equality." She criticized the administration for being "out of touch with all but an elite group of Americans," saying that the president "has sown the seeds of a twisted notion that the rich can get richer by making the poor poorer."

Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader, condemned the slow pace at which blacks are winning public office and exhorted black people to take part more vigorously in political struggle in the country along the line Martin Luther King had chartered. He called blacks to march from slavery to championship.

Benjamin Hooks, another civil rights leader, noted that today the problem of unemployment is a common concern of American people, black and white, since it has spread across the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Twenty percent of the black community, 50 percent among black youth are unemployed. "It has created despair, dismay...." he said, and urged American people to meet it and cut it off.

Tony Bonilla, leader of the League of United Latin American citizens, said that 20 years ago, Martin Luther King stood here and had dream of the type of America he saw, "Today I have a vision that from this march will emerge a mosaic coalition of different colors that will shine brightly during the stormiest times."

The speaker and the demonstrators also called for making King's birthday a national holiday and urged ratification of the equal rights amendment on women, a nuclear weapons freeze as well as a reversal of U.S. policies in Central America.

Today's march was organized by "the new coalition of conscience [as received] for jobs, peace and freedom," which included over 700 organizations from civil rights, labour unions, women's groups, peace movement, students, senior citizens, handicapped and others.

CSO: 4000/244

UNITED STATES

## U.S. ECONOMY EXPANDS, BUT BELOW AVERAGE RATE

OW202011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 20 August (XINHUA)--The U.S. economy is expanding at a faster pace than anticipated but still below the average postwar recovery rate, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) said here today.

In a report on the economic and budget outlook, submitted to the Senate and House Committee on the Budget, CBO said that the nation's economic growth would be more rapidly during the first year of recovery than anticipated last February.

But the projected rate of growth "is still below the average postwar cyclical recovery rate of about 7 percent" and "this recovery looks to be quite precarious, largely because of high interest rates and uncertainty surrounding the future course of monetary and fiscal policy," it said.

According to the revised CBO forecast, the real gross national product (GNP) in the United States will increase about 5.8 percent in 1983 and 4.3 percent in 1984 with the unemployment rate to run at 8.9 by the end of this year and 8.2 percent next year.

CBO said that real earnings, employment and consumer balance sheets have improved and consumer confidence has risen to the highest level in more than a decade. Besides, a rebound in investment spending and defense spending will also contribute to growth in the year ahead, it said.

On the other hand, CBO continued, growth in residential investment, which provided the initial impetus for the turnaround last winter, will slow down in the year ahead because of the recent rise in long-term interest rates. The continued appreciation of the dollar in international exchange markets, related to the high budget deficit and high interest rates, will give credence to the view that the international sector was likely to remain a major drag on the economy, it said.

The projected federal deficit for the current fiscal year is about 207 billion dollars, 13 billion higher than anticipated last February. But CBO's revised budget projections also show a 5 to 14 billion-dollar lower deficit in fiscal year 1984 and an 85 to 88 billion-dollar lower deficit in fiscal year 1986 under the congressional budget plan.

But CBO said, because of differences in the policies of the congress and the administration "there is a strong possibility that the deficit reduction measures will not be realized, and the budget deficits will remain close to 200 billion dollars throughout the next 3 years."

CSO: 4000/244

UNITED STATES

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBURGER SAYS PERSHING II READY

OW190921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 18 August (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today that the Pershing II testing is on schedule and the missile is "ready for deployment" despite a few initial testing failures.

He told a press conference that "the missile is totally on schedule as far as its deployment is concerned." The next test is set for early September.

The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is scheduled to begin by the end of the year under a NATO decision adopted in 1979.

Weinberger said, "The Pershing II is to serve as a counter and to break the Soviet monopoly on intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) weapons that they have deployed." The deployment is "more essential" than it was in 1979 when it was planned, he contended, because the Soviets have added an enormous number of SS-20s and the Pershing II "is the best counter" to that.

The cruise missile is "also a counter to it," he added.

Referring to U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on Euro-missiles, he indicated that if the Soviets would "agree to President Reagan's proposal and take out their SS-20s and 4s and 5s, then the Pershing II could indeed be dispensed with."

At the State Department today, spokesman Alan Romberg reiterated that the deployment of U.S. missiles scheduled to begin in December "in the absence of concrete results" in the Geneva talks is "a NATO response to the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles."

As of early 1983, Romberg said, the Soviet Union had deployed 351 SS-20s with 1053 warheads. More than 70 of these SS-20s have been deployed during the Geneva negotiations. The Soviets "also have other weapons programs in progress which they will likely implement in any case," he added.

CSO: 4000/244

## UNITED STATES

### BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--Warsaw, 17 August (XINHUA)--A group of U.S. congressmen headed by Clarence D. Long, chairman of the foreign operation subcommittee of the appropriations committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, visited Poland today. This visit to Poland by a highly-placed U.S. congressional group followed a recent visit by U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd. The Polish press agency PAP said that the U.S. congressmen were received on separate occasions by marshal of the Polish Parliament (Sejm) Stanislaw Gucwa and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. They had talks with Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz on Polish-U.S. relations and international issues. The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU reported today that owing to the economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the Western countries, the country sustained a loss of 13.3 billion U.S. dollars in 1982. Jaruzelski told the U.S. congressmen that only when the U.S. stops this hostile policy against Poland can Polish-U.S. relations be improved and normalized. [Text] [OW180824 Beijing XINHUA in English 8234 GMT 18 Aug 83]

TSONGAS ENDS VISIT TO NICARAGUA--Beijing, 18 August (XINHUA)--U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas ended a 2-day visit to Nicaragua yesterday with a promise before leaving that he would urge President Reagan to improve U.S.-Nicaraguan relations if the Sandinist government accepts political pluralism. Reports from Managua said Paul Tsongas and House Representative John Shannon had a talk with Nicaraguan junta leader Daniel Ortega on 16 August and invited him to visit the United States. Paul Tsongas, a Massachusetts Democrat, said he would continue to back the movement against President Reagan's policy of giving covert aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels and sending warships to the waters off the coast of Nicaragua for joint military maneuvers with Honduras. Not long ago, the senator opposed the Reagan administration's decision not to give Nicaragua a loan of 75 million dollars. He said the quickest halt to the militarization of the Central American conflict lies in the Nicaraguan Government's acceptance of political pluralism. [Text] [OW181215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 18 Aug 83]

USSR ACCUSED OF VIOLATING CHARTER--Washington, 19 August (XINHUA)--"The Soviet role in Afghanistan and Soviet pressure in Poland stand as harsh reminders that the Soviet Union has been unwilling to abide by the standards of international behavior embodied in the United Nations Charter and in the Helsinki final act," said the U.S. State Department in a statement today. The statement was issued

to mark the 15th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. It said the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was a brutal and cynical act. By doing so, "the Soviet Union sought to crush the aspirations of the people of Czechoslovakia," it added. [Text] [OW201019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 20 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/244

NORTHEAST ASIA

ACTIVISTS PROTEST U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER'S SASEBO CALL

OW081726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, August 8 (XINHUA)--The U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway"'s early morning call at the Japanese port of Sasebo today touched off a strong protest at the two-day anti-nuclear conference in Nagasaki.

The Nagasaki world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs said in a statement that the "Midway" port call at this time was designed to nullify Japan's "three non-nuclear principles" (non-manufacturing, non-possession, and non-introduction of nuclear arms). It was also a flagrant challenge to the peace movement initiated by the conference, the statement added.

The participants of a sub-group meeting of the anti-nuclear conference in Sasebo also protested the "Midway"'s port call. Such a call has badly hurt the feelings of the atomic bomb victims who are now praying for peace, one of them said.

CSO: 4000/237



NORTHEAST ASIA

NAKASONE'S VISIT TO YASUKINI SHRINE CRITICIZED

OW151812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, August 15 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit today to Yasukuni Shrine, where Japanese war dead, including those killed in World War II, are interred, has been criticised as a violation of Japan's war renouncing constitution.

Emperor Hirohito, who declared Japan's surrender 38 years ago today, together with Prime Minister Nakasone and other government officials attended a government-sponsored memorial service here for Japanese war dead, including those killed in the Second World War. After the service, the prime minister, over a dozen of cabinet members and many Diet members paid homage at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Meanwhile, a rival service for the war victims sponsored by the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and some other organizations was held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Speakers including JSP chairman Ichio Asukata said, "Japan is reembarking on the road of war against the wishes of the Japanese people. We must continue the struggle for peace."

A rally was held by 23 mass groups in front of the House of Diet here on August 12 to protest against Nakasone's planned visit to the Yasukuni Shrine.

CSO: 4000/237

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK NEWSPAPER MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW151111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Korean newspaper "Nodong Sinmun" today called on the Korean people to speed up socialist construction and strive for peaceful reunification of the country.

In an editorial marking the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the country, the paper denounced the United States for persistently obstructing the efforts of the Korean people to reunify their country. The editorial said the United States has no reason or pretext whatsoever to go on staying in South Korea since the reunification of the country is an internal problem of the Korean nation.

It said the United States must face reality and immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea and turn the cease-fire agreement into a peace agreement as proposed by the Korean Government.

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAEL, SUPPORTS PLO

HK291448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "The People of Palestine Cannot Be Cowed"]

[Text] On 26 July, on the West Bank of the Jordan River, which was occupied by Israel, a group of armed ruffians brutally killed some innocent Palestinian students in broad daylight. After the incident, instead of arresting the murderers, the Israeli military police shot at and killed some protesting students. Obviously, the Begin authorities must be held responsible for this serious, murderous incident, which occurred in the Israeli occupied area.

This incident was not an isolated or accidental phenomenon. It was a result of the policy of genocide pursued by the Begin authorities for a long time, a policy characterized by hostility toward and persecution of the Palestinian people. Over the past several decades, the Israeli expansionist authorities have arbitrarily annexed all the territories of Palestine and have refused to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. As a result, millions of Palestinian people have been forced to leave their homes and wander about as refugees. Moreover, they have also invented all kinds of excuses to cruelly suppress and kill those who have demanded the restoration of the right to exist, which the Palestinian people have been deprived of, and to obstruct and sabotage the just struggles of the Palestinian people for national emancipation, vainly attempting to thoroughly abolish the cause of the Palestinian people. The recent incident of a group of ruffians cruelly killing the Palestinian students is an inevitable result of this reactionary policy of the Begin authorities.

However, the more merciless the persecution is, the stronger the resistance will be. The butcher's knife of the Israeli authorities can never frighten the brave Palestinian people and can never obstruct the development of their just cause. On the contrary, it can only make the Israeli authorities themselves more isolated in the world and be reviled by the world's people.

The Chinese people strongly condemn the Begin authorities for persecuting and massacring the Palestinian people and resolutely support the Palestinian people in their just struggles for the restoration of their national rights

under the leadership of the PLO headed by 'Arafat. We are convinced that through their indomitable struggles, the Palestinian people, who are united as one, will surely conquer all difficulties and obstacles and achieve one victory after another in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights.

CSO: 4005/1095

WESTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO ON ITALIAN RIGHTISTS' TRIBUTE TO MUSSOLINI

HK081502 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhuang Hanlong [8369 3352 7127]: "Fascist Germs"]

[Text] Several hundred extreme rightists, dressed in black and waving the fascist's black flags carrying the symbol of a skull, swarmed into the Predappio cemetery near Florence on 29 July to mark the 100th birthday of Mussolini. By stretching their right arms, they paid their respect to the fascist dictator who was buried there. Mussolini's son even issued the so-called "certificates of loyalty" to those fascist diehards on a public occasion. In addition, some people have set up a temporary post office in Mussolini's hometown to affix postmarks in memory of the "centenary of the birth of Mussolini" on mail.

Fascism, which opened the most bloody page of human history, was thrown onto the rubbish heap of history by the people 38 years ago. Meanwhile, Mussolini, Hitler, and their like were also reduced to ashes, together with their dream of "perpetual empire." However, today, several decades after the death of these fascist chieftains, some people pay tribute to their ghosts again. Is it not a monstrous absurdity? This just shows that the fascist germs have not yet been extinguished although the fascist dynasties were destroyed.

Nevertheless, history will never repeat itself. This glaring absurdity by a handful of fascists will only serve as a negative reminder from which all peace-loving people can draw a natural conclusion.

CSO: 4005/1096

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC DISSIDENT ASSESSES CHINESE ATTITUDES

OW220312 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 22 Aug 83

[By David Lan]

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 Aug (AFP)--People in China today loathe Leftism--so much so that many say even if the late Chairman Mao should review, the people would no longer listen to him, a noted Chinese dissident said in an interview published here.

"The extreme leftists are still holding great influence in China but the influence of those opposing them is equally great. But the people's wish is irresistible," said Lin Xiling in the latest issue of PAI SHING.

Miss Lin said she spent 15 years in jail after Mao's [words indistinct] flowers campaign" of 1957, and that for years after her release she battled extreme leftists who tried to stop her from visiting her parents here. Her father, whom she hasn't seen for 35 years, [words indistinct].

Concerning today's China, she said, "as far as the leadership terms are concerned, the present one is just about the best because they have won the hearts of people by trying to raise their standard of living, something never tried before.

"The peasants' lot is improving but they fear a change of policy in future. You can't blame them after their sufferings through the great leap forward and the cultural revolution in over 30 years of the People's China."

The possibility of extreme leftists staging a comeback for changes in China's present pragmatic policies is limited she said. "There might be some minor changes but it would be impossible to make any big change."

However, she said, "the struggle between pragmatic reforms and opposition to such reforms is reflected in every unit and department of China on every concrete issue.

"Those who oppose the reforms are unwilling to give up their paradise (gained through the cultural revolution), trying hard to boycott the reform policies by all means, aggressively or passively.

"Who wins the struggle depends on who holds power in a unit or department. A characteristic in China is that every department or unit is almost an 'independent kingdom', the head of which is its 'chieftain.'

"Often a good policy handed down from the central authority is eroded, distorted, discounted or even totally changed as it goes down various levels of bureaucrats in the country while the people get little benefit."

She noted that all the political drives down the communists' 30-odd years of rule were basically "anti-rightist no matter what they were named and she traced their roots to Leninism.

"It is China's misfortune that the Chinese communists have accepted the 'bad set of things' (extreme leftism) from Lenin. If the communist principle of 'proletarian dictatorship' is not fundamentally changed, it would be impossible to build socialism in China in a Chinese way which would have something humanitarian."

She said that since the fall of the gang of four led by Mao's widow Jiang Qing in 1973 a renaissance in Chinese literature had produced many good works but that they were subject to strict scrutiny.

Writers and dramatists are forced to mix fact with fiction to get the truth across, she said. "The few plays I watched in Beijing brought down the house whenever the player [words indistinct] people's minds.

She concluded: "There are always contradictions between the rulers and the ruled which will take time to resolve. I strongly believe that history is eventually written by the people."

CSO: 4000/243

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HEBEI COMMANDER ON GUERILLA WARFARE, ZHU DE'S 'WORKS' .

HK160935 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Hebei Military District commander Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557]: "Uphold and Carry Forward the Glorious Ideology of Guerilla Warfare--Some Words on Studying the Expositions on Guerilla Warfare in the 'Selected Works of Zhu De'"]

[Text] At a time when we are celebrating the 56th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, the "Selected Works of Zhu De," to which we have looked forward for quite a long time, has been officially published. This is an important issue in the political life of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people throughout the country, and will have great influence both at home and abroad.

Having substantial content, the "Selected Works of Zhu De" truthfully records the great contributions made by Comrade Zhu De to the building of the Army and the party, and to economic construction in the periods of democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and socialist construction. Comrade Zhu De has performed feats in many fields, the military field in particular. In his military works, Comrade Zhu De, from the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's military thinking, summed up abundant experience in army building and recorded the fighting course of the growth and development of the Army. Comrade Zhu De's exposition on guerilla warfare is an important component part of his military thinking, which played an important role in guiding the people and Army of the whole country to defeat Japanese imperialism and which has been recorded in the history book of China's revolutionary war as a cherished heritage for fighting against enemies and winning victories. Earnestly studying Comrade Zhu De's exposition on guerilla warfare is of great and practical importance in further upgrading our understanding of the strategic role of guerilla warfare, in upholding and developing the thinking of guerilla warfare, and in strengthening the building of the Army and militiamen.

Guerilla warfare is an important component part of revolutionary warfare and a scattered and mobile form of warfare. Revolutionary warfare is a form of massive armed struggle of oppressed people and invaded countries in fighting against oppression and invasion. Taking surprise attacks as the main form in waging guerilla warfare, people use more initiative, are



more flexible, capable of offensives, and mobile, and can achieve more rapid results than in waging a regular war. Comrade Zhu De pointed out: "It is a product of the ear" and "not something which one can deliberately create. No force can destroy it." "The launching of the anti-Japanese war is due to the Japanese imperialists' aggression against China. Wherever Japanese aggressors go, the people there who are unwilling to be conquered people, with or without weapons, with or without military talents, will carry out the struggle themselves in the enemy's rear areas, far or near, or in the areas which the enemy will soon reach." Anti-Japanese guerilla forces were thus established. During the anti-Japanese war, wherever Japanese aggressors went, anti-Japanese guerilla forces emerged instantly. At that time, there were guerilla groups in villages, guerilla teams in districts, guerilla brigades in counties, and independent regiments in subareas. Guerillas could be found all over the country. According to statistics, there were 200-odd anti-Japanese guerilla detachments, with a total of 300,000 guerilla fighters, in Hebei Province alone; and the "Hebei plain has brought up many guerillas." "The emergence and development of every anti-Japanese guerilla force was a moving, tragic, and heroic epic."

On the historical position and important significance of guerilla warfare, Comrade Zhu De pointed out: "The anti-Japanese guerilla warfare is a part of the whole anti-Japanese war and moreover, an indispensable part which is an important condition for winning final victory in the anti-Japanese war." In order to prove the important position of guerilla warfare, Comrade Zhu De cited a number of cases in history both at home and abroad: During the civil war after the October Revolution in Russia, due to repeated attacks on the white army by guerilla forces, the white army time and again ceased its official offensives and had to move its crack forces to cope with guerilla forces, resulting in the weakening of its armed forces in the front line. During China's anti-Japanese war, guerillas and militiamen once pinned down 64 percent of Japanese troops and 95 percent of puppet troops. "In northeastern China, tens of thousands of people's revolutionary troops and volunteers often pinned down hundreds of thousands of Japanese and puppet regime troops. As a result, the rule of the Japanese Army and puppet regime was shaken in northeastern China and Japanese aggressors found it difficult to squeeze the resources in northeastern China." Facts have proved that no revolutionary war can depart from the cooperation of guerilla warfare and no victory can be won in a battle or fighting without the support of guerillas and militiamen. If the main force of an army is divorced from guerilla forces, it will lose the foundation of the masses.

With an original view, Comrade Zhu De concretely and exhaustively expounded the important role of guerilla warfare. He praised highly the capabilities guerilla warfare displayed and the role it played on opening up a revolutionary situation independently, saying: "It lies in the fact that the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare could party regime country's territory, maintain popular morale in lost territories, and restore its own political power." This role was brought into full play in the anti-Japanese war. With regard to the overall situation, guerilla warfare played the role of

coordinating a battle or a decisive battle. With regard to the area where a guerilla detachment was located, it played the "principal role" as it was the main force fighting independently. Through protracted struggle, it is possible to open up a new situation, build base areas, establish a revolutionary regime, and achieve victories for revolution. During the anti-Japanese war, the launching of guerilla warfare brought about base areas, and also consolidated and developed base areas, established revolutionary regimes, and defended and consolidated the regimes. As far as the building of base areas was concerned, before the anti-Japanese war, we had only the Shaanxi-Guansu-Ningxia border areas, and the rest were scattered in guerilla areas in the south and northeast. After the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, the CPC Central Committee dispatched a large number of cadres to go deep into the enemy's rear areas to mobilize the masses, to establish armed forces, and extensively to conduct guerilla warfare, thus resulting in the establishment of one anti-Japanese base area after another. When Japan surrendered in 1945, there were a total of 19 large base areas, extensively located in 19 provinces and regions and with a population of over 100 million. The whole of China was thus joined together. In the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border areas, Comrade Nie Rongzhen commanded the independent regiment of division No. 115 in seize Wutai Mountain in 1937 and then, centered on Wutai Mountain and by carrying out guerilla warfare, rapidly established the western Hebei base area, the southern Chahar base area, the eastern Hebei base area, the central Hebei base area, the Pingbei base area, the Hebei-Shanxi base area, and the Hebei-Chahar base area. Some 17 prefectural commissioner's offices were established in the whole area to administer 109 counties. By using the means of active guerilla warfare, the vast number of armymen and people repeatedly inflicted heavy losses on enemies in mountain areas, plains, and river areas, particularly by the guerilla warfare in the western Hebei base area. The eastern Hebei base area, and the central Hebei base area were probably a miracle in the history of war. During the 8 years of the anti-Japanese war, guerillas and militiamen in Hebei Province waged a total of 10,000 battles independently, killed, wounded, and captured some 120,000 armymen of the Japanese and puppet regime troops, destroyed and seized large numbers of military installations and a large amount of materials, and dispersed and pinned down to a great extent the enemy's military strength. Facts have fully displayed the powerful strength of guerilla warfare. Just as Comrade Zhu De said while praising guerilla warfare highly: "The anti-Japanese war is a war waged by masses and militiamen against Japanese aggressors."

Internationally, since World War II, guerilla warfare in many Asian, African, and Latin American countries has also displayed its capabilities in and played its role of creating a revolutionary situation in the struggle for the independence of the countries and the emancipation of their nations. For example, the people in Algeria, Zimbabwe, and other countries have defeated the enemy and won independence and national emancipation by carrying out guerilla warfare protractedly. Guerilla warfare displayed its great power in the victory won by Indochinese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. The triumphant development

of the Afghan and Kampuchean people in guerilla warfare has placed hegemonists, both large and small, in a quagmire and a dilemma.

Comrade Zhu De also pointed out: "Guerilla warfare can bring up excellent reserves and new corps for regular armies." "The prospect for anti-Japanese guerilla forces is to become a regular army which defends China and resists Japanese aggressors." [ ? ] struggle in and an inexhaustible base of human resources. How can the PLA have developed from an army of tens of thousands of soldiers to an army of hundreds of thousands or several million soldiers? It developed through guerilla warfare. It can be said that our Army has built itself up by waging guerilla warfare. The continuous development and expansion of our Army has been built on the basis of mobilizing the masses, establishing local armed forces, and waging guerilla warfare. "In China, the 10 years of the domestic guerilla warfare brought up the Eighth-route Army, a regular army." During war years, the main force of an army may sometimes bring up a company, a battalion, or even a regiment all at once in a place. In accordance with practical needs, the method of escalation was sometimes adopted to upgrade militiamen to guerilla forces, to upgrade guerilla forces to local armed forces, and to upgrade local armed forces to regular armies. For example, at the beginning of the anti-Japanese war in 1937, there were only 40,000 Eighth-route Army and New Fourth Army soldiers, but they had developed to a mighty army of 1 million soldiers when the Japanese aggressors surrendered in 1945. In 1937, there were only 700-800 armymen of the main force in central Hebei, namely, a part of the 691st Regiment led by Comrade Lu Zhengcao. In early 1938, they developed and expanded to three columns and the central Hebei military subarea was established. In July of the same year, the central Hebei armed force developed to some 80,000 armymen, all of whom were redesignated or incorporated into the armed forces from guerillas.

Practice has proved that guerilla warfare can not only establish but also expand an army. We have accumulated abundant historical experience in this aspect. We are now making great efforts vigorously to carry out organizational work among militiamen and to build well a primary militia contingent, which embodies Comrade Zhu De's correct idea and is practical preparation for future expansion and growth of a regular army. It may be said that some development has been achieved, some creation has been established, and some progress has been made on the basis of previous experience.

Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's and Zhu De's military thinking, the powerful strength of guerilla warfare was displayed to its height in the past, and we have also achieved abundant experience in waging guerilla warfare. Despite any changes and development, the strategic position of guerilla warfare will only be strengthened and its important role upgraded. Particularly in coping with aggressors who are equipped with modern weapons and are unable to wage a protracted war without supplies from rear areas, guerilla warfare will hold a more important strategic position. Because there are two sides to everything divides into two. Although aggressors are equipped with modern weapons and have the advantage of strong firepower, strong, violent attacking power, and strong mobile power, they also have

many incurable defects. In their rear areas alone, there are four defects: 1) With too many vehicles and in an excessively stretched body, they cannot depart from their traffic line. Motorized troops can give full play to their mobile and violent attacking power only in places where there are railways and highways. If we adopt the method of guerilla warfare, grasp the enemy's traffic line, organize armymen and people extensively to raid the enemy, we can cut the traffic line and wipe out a large number of aggressors; 2) As aggressors have too many setups and supplementary units, and occupy vast areas, they provide a broad battlefield for waging guerilla warfare and clear targets for guerillas to destroy and attack; 3) Various modern and important weapon positions of aggressors, such as rocket positions, guided missile positions, artillery positions, airports, places for stocking ammunition, oil and grain, and many oil pipelines are essential elements in modern wars and also the important targets for guerillas to attack. So long as we destroy one of these targets, we can disrupt their arrangement and action and play the role of affecting the whole situation with a slight move; 4) As aggressors consume and need large amounts of goods, they have long supply lines. This will benefit guerillas in damaging the line. So long as we bring into full play the superiority of guerilla warfare in modern wars, we will swamp the enemy in broad battlefields.

All in all, we have not only our own tradition of previous guerilla warfare, but also experience of foreign guerilla warfare in recent years to make use of. Provided we earnestly study the theory, strategies, and tactics concerning guerilla warfare, make full use of various methods of guerilla warfare, proceed from reality, and create new organizations, new methods, and new tactics, we will give full play to the new power of guerilla warfare.

CSO: 4005/1097

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NATIONWIDE STUDENT UNION ACTIVITIES RECOUNTED

OW241343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 August (XINHUA)--Major events and government announcements often draw heated discussions among socially-minded students sponsored by student unions in Chinese colleges.

The debates--which can lead to fact-finding trips to all parts of the country--are just one of the activities organized by student unions in 700 colleges and universities nation-wide.

Interviews of student unionists secured at the current student federation congress showed the many aspects of their activities.

Last year the Shanghai College students were convinced of the socialist nature of the current responsibility system after conducting massive surveys. The students also felt a higher sense of duty to the country's modernization during these trips.

The unions also sponsor societies for literature, music, fine arts and photography, and help set up committees to enrich students' lives on campus.

The unions' officials, who are elected every year at student congresses, act as a bridge between students and university authorities, easing problems in faculty-student relations and helping to make certain that university facilities are available for those who need them.

The students' union also hold lectures, contests and exhibitions.

Zhu Shanlu, chairman of the students' union of Beijing University said that they sponsored a prose contest under the theme of how they see their motherland. Fifty proeses were finally chosen to be exhibited and the students were touched by the strong patriotism expressed in these writings.

They also offer 'knowledge services' to aid local residents in self-study programs. Four hundred students from Shanghai's Huadong Teachers' University recently took part in one such event at the city's youth palace, drawing 6,000 people eager for advice on literature, foreign languages and mathematics.

CSO: 4000/243

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITIES SET TO CATER TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW140834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 14 August (XINHUA)--Jinan University in Guangzhou and Overseas Chinese University in Fuzhou will be opened mainly to Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas Chinese students, the weekly newspaper HUASHENG BAO reports today. Their curricula will be changed to prepare graduates for work in these places.

This decision was made recently by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the state council, the paper says.

According to the decision, the two universities will differ from other Chinese institutions of higher learning in specialities, curricula, educational requirements and management.

Some courses will be taught in foreign languages in the two universities, which will also invite Hong Kong, Macao and overseas Chinese scholars to teach or give lectures.

Well-known figures in China and overseas Chinese communities abroad will be invited to the board of directors of the two universities.

The party Central Committee and the State Council also decided to give priority to Jinan and overseas Chinese universities in funds, school buildings, teaching facilities, libraries and recreational installations.

The two universities and Shenzhen University have just enrolled 524 students from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese students elsewhere.

There are more applicants for the universities this year than before, because for the first time special examinations were held in Hong Kong. In the past, applicants had to come to the mainland to sit for the uniform nationwide exams.

CSO: 4000/243

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU RIBAO ON PROTECTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HK171357 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Protect Rights and Interests of Women and Children and Bring the Role of Women Into Play--Congratulating the Successful Close of the Seventh Provincial Women's Conference"]

[Text] The Seventh Gansu Provincial Women's Conference came to a successful conclusion, having fully completed the expected tasks. We warmly congratulate the achievements of the conference, and extend our highest consideration and deepest sympathies to the broad masses of women struggling on all battlefronts and contributing to the building of socialism!

Our party and government has always shown concern and consideration for the role and work of women, and taken seriously, supported, and protected women's rights and interests. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Women not only represent an important force in our country's economic construction, but have a particularly important function in the spiritual civilization cause." Our constitution, marriage laws, and criminal law all contain specific articles concerning the protection of the lawful rights and interests of women and children, embodying in legal form the principles and guiding ideology of our party and state on protecting these lawful rights and interests. However, due to the pernicious influence of thousands of years of feudal thinking, the destruction of social mood wrought by the decade of turmoil, and the influence of corrupt capitalist thinking and lifestyles, there still exists in society a tendency to look down on women, and also the phenomenon of infringing on the legal rights and interests of women and children, even to the extent that the illegal actions of hitting, persecuting, insulting and abandoning women and kidnapping and selling women and children, have sometimes occurred. These phenomena run counter to socialist spiritual civilization, are wholly incompatible with our socialist system, and cannot be permitted by our national laws.

The Women's Federation represents the link and the bridge binding our party to the masses of women. It must become an authoritative mass organ representing women's interests, protecting and educating women, and protecting and educating children. In order to better implement the policies and tasks on women's work stipulated by the CPC Central Secretariat, to open up a new situation in women's work, and to really build women's federation organizations at all levels into successful mass organizations protecting the rights

and interests of women and children, and the homes of the broad masses of women, the Women's Federation must go deep into reality, conduct investigation and research, maintain and cultivate the good practices of keeping contact with the masses and relying on them, and improve its work methods thoroughly. It must listen to the voice, complaints and demands of women, promptly report them to the party committee and government, and make proposals. It must at all times show concern for the lawful rights and interests of women and children, and have the courage and ability to struggle against all the hideous phenomena and illegal actions of discriminating against, and trampling on women and children. It must focus on the building of women's meetings at the grassroots level, and really carry out the tasks of women's work. It must stress political and ideological work among the masses of women, helping and teaching women to start with themselves in casting off the shackles of feudal thinking, resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, understanding self-respect, self-love, self-possession, and self-improvement, and constantly enhancing their ideological consciousness and spiritual outlook; it must continue to mobilize women and children from all spheres of society to do good works; and it must act in cooperation with the party, government, and legal departments to fight for the maintenance and protection of the lawful rights and interests of women and children.

Concern for women and children, and protection of their rights, is an indication of progress and civilization in a society, and a basic principle of Marxism. Marx said: "The progress of a society can be judged precisely according to the status of its women (including the ugly ones)." The question of women has always been a social one. The protection of the legal rights and interests of women and children is not only a matter for the Women's Federation, and cannot be undertaken by relying solely on the strength of the Women's Federation; it is the responsibility of the whole party and society. We must use the strength of all sectors of society, adopt all kinds of effective measures, and work together. The broad masses of CPC and CYL members and state cadres must take the lead in protecting the lawful rights and interests of women and children, upholding healthy treatment of them, and fighting against infringements on their legal rights and interests. Party organizations at all levels must show concern for the special interests of women, and lead and support the Women's Federation in the carrying out of its own tasks. Judicial departments at all levels must use the weapons of the constitution and laws to back up women who are the victims of discrimination and persecution, and punish according to the law those criminals who maltreat and injure women.

Over the past few years, the women's organizations at all levels in our province have done a lot of work in mobilizing the broad masses of women to take part in various construction projects, opening up five-good household activities, and protecting the lawful rights and interests of women and children and have made marked achievements. Women throughout the whole province are throwing themselves actively into the four modernizations, and working hard, and a large number of progressive women's groups and individuals have appeared on all fronts. We believe that, following the conference, the province's 19 million women will enthusiastically respond to the call of the party and government, act positively and struggle hard to invigorate China, build up Gansu and open up a new situation in our province's women's work.

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NORTHWEST REGION

REPORTAGE ON FIFTH REGIONAL CPC CONGRESS

Ningxia CPC Congress Elects Committee Members

HK030948 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Regional CPC Congress Holds a Plenary Meeting on 21 July to Elect Its Committee and Advisory Commission"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Fifth Regional CPC Congress held a plenary meeting to elect members of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and members of the regional party advisory commission.

Executive Chairman Li Xuezhi presided over the meeting. Xue Hongfu, Liu Guofan and Cai Zhulin were also executive chairmen of yesterday's meeting.

Full deputies who voted at yesterday's meeting numbered 373 people, and this number conformed to the prescribed standard of an election.

The congress elected through secret ballot 45 members of the Fifth Regional CPC Committee and 30 members of the regional party advisory commission. When the results of election were announced, a stormy applause broke out in the conference hall.

The congress is to hold another plenary meeting this morning to elect alternate members of the regional party committee and members of the regional party discipline inspection commission.

Election Continues

HK030952 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Regional CPC Congress Holds a Plenary Meeting on 22 July To Elect Alternate Members of the Regional CPC Committee and Members of the Regional Party Discipline Inspection Commission"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Fifth Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Congress held a plenary session to elect alternate members of the regional CPC committee and members of the regional party discipline inspection committee.

Li Xuezhi, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the meeting. Xue Hongfu, Liu Guofan and Cai Zhulin were also executive chairmen of yesterday's meeting.

Full deputies who voted at the meeting numbered 372 people, which conformed to the prescribed requirement for the minimum voting number for an election.

The congress elected through secret ballot 10 alternate members of the regional party committee and 22 members of the regional party discipline inspection commission. When the election results were announced, warm applause broke out in the conference.

#### Congress Ends 22 July

HK031002 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Ningxia Regional CPC Congress Closes in Triumph"]

[Text] The 6-day Fifth Ningxia Regional CPC Congress, after successfully fulfilling its agenda, concluded in triumph yesterday afternoon.

Full deputies, totalling 396 people, attended the concluding meeting. Also attending were 35 alternate deputies, some responsible comrades of regional departments, and some retired cadres' deputies. All members of party committees and party groups in regional administrative organs also attended the meeting. Four well-known personages outside the party were invited to the meeting as observers.

Shen Xiaozeng, Wang Jinzhang, Yang Huiyun and Wen Li were executive chairmen of the meeting, and Comrade Shen Xiaozeng presided over the meeting.

The congress at the meeting approved the work report submitted by the Fourth Regional Party Committee and adopted a resolution calling for party organizations and party members throughout the region to unite more closely around the party central leadership and work hard and make unswerving efforts to create a new situation in socialist modernization of our region under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to build a new Ningxia in which the people of all nationalities are united and share a happy and prosperous life.

The congress also adopted a resolution on the report submitted by the regional discipline inspection commission.

Comrade Hao Tingzao delivered a closing speech. (Full text is published separately.)

The congress concluded with the majestic music of the Internationale.

## NINGXIA RIBAO Hails Congress

HK080801 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Rouse Ourselves for Vigorous Efforts To Make the Country Prosperous and Forge Ahead Bravely--Congratulations to the Victorious Conclusion of the Fifth Regional CPC Congress"]

[Text] The Fifth Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Congress has come to a victorious conclusion. With the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as its guidance, the congress has reviewed the work since the 4th Regional CPC Congress, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, and formulated the future fighting goal, policy and task of the region. The congress has also, according to the stipulation that members be revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional, elected in a democratic way, the new leading organ of the regional CPC committee, thus achieving the replacement of the old by the new. The congress will play an important role in consolidating and developing the region's excellent situation and in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We hereby warmly congratulate the congress for its success.

During the 5 years since the 4th Regional CPC Congress, party organizations at all levels in the region have earnestly carried out the party's line, guiding principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, brought order out of chaos, achieved great historical changes, proceeded on a healthy road of economic development, scored remarkable achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, and further consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. In the future, our main tasks will be carrying out resolutely the grand program put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, uniting people of various nationalities in the region to make strenuous efforts so as to build Ningxia into a rich and prosperous Hui Nationality Autonomous Region of stability and unity, with developed culture, civilization and democracy, and making greater contributions to the socialist modernization of the motherland. The congress has formulated the fighting goal of the region in its economic development, that is, on the basis of continuously raising economic results, we must, by the end of the century, strive to achieve the goal of quadrupling the total output value of industrial and agricultural production in the region, namely, from 2.16 billion yuan in 1980 to 8.70 billion yuan in 2000, thus creating a new situation in the region's economy and greatly improving the people's livelihood. We have many favorable conditions to achieve the above-mentioned tasks and fighting goals. During the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, we have accumulated some experience in construction and laid down a certain material and technological foundation; our region is rich in natural resources and energy, and has enormous latent power and good future prospects in developing economy; we have the peoples of the Han, Hui and other nationalities who are working hard and are united closely, and a cadre contingent which, relatively speaking, meets the requirements of the "four modernizations" and has gradually been established in the process of reform, and most important of all, we are under the correct leadership of the party and have found a road for building modernization, which corresponds with China's conditions. Provided that we firmly

march forward along the road directed by the 12th CPC National Congress, dare to reform, work hard, make full use of favorable conditions, and do our utmost to overcome unfavorable conditions, we will certainly achieve our goal.

To achieve the fighting goal and fulfill various tasks put forward by the Fifth Regional CPC Congress, party organizations at all levels and all communist party members must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Like the works written by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and Chen Yun, and the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," published not long ago, is also our party's valuable spiritual wealth. The brilliant exposition in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on the whole party bringing about a great historical change and affirming a correct road for building the four modernizations is particularly important and of practical significance in guiding our work today. Party organizations at all levels must actively organize all party members and cadres to earnestly study it and through the study, greatly upgrade the understanding of the party to carry out various work more successfully. We must carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice and, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conduct systematic and meticulous research and investigation on history and the status quo of the work in all fields, gradually find out basic characteristics and laws of the work of all areas and departments, continuously study new situations, sum up new experience and resolve new problems.

Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee have time and again stressed that without reform it is impossible to realize the four modernizations. This is an extremely important idea of our party in building the four modernizations. Practice has proved that reform can bring up talented people, speed up our work, upgrade the quality of our work and raise the effect. Party organizations at all levels and all party members must stand in the forefront of the reform and vigorously reform structure and economic system. In carrying out the reform, we must be resolute, take steady steps, adopt an active attitude, and do meticulous work. We must, through the reform, stimulate the development of productive force and raise economic results.

Party style is a problem concerning the life or death, survival or perishing of a ruling party. Party organizations at all levels and all party members must resolutely carry out the new party constitution and "some guiding principles concerning the political life within the party." All party members, leading cadres in particular, have an obligation to serve the people heart and soul, but no rights to benefit from the state and masses by taking advantage of their position and power. Whether party style can be improved depends on whether leading cadres at all levels can set an example, be honest in performing their own official duties, refrain from being swayed by personal considerations, and have the courage to fight against unhealthy practices. Party organizations at all levels must be resolved to do the work well by grasping leading cadres and resolutely fight against all unhealthy practices within the party.

"Never forget solidarity and struggle. Devote ourselves to revitalizing China." Stability and unity are the guarantee of the victory of our cause.

While strengthening the unity of people of various nationalities in the region, we must first of all strengthen the unity within the party. All party members, party member cadres in particular, must set store by the party's cause, uphold the principle of party style, and be models in taking into consideration the overall situation and in safeguarding unity. Leading cadres at all levels must safeguard and strengthen the unity of the party, wholeheartedly serve the people, and earnestly carry out various work so as not to let the party and people down.

Our cause is great and the future is bright. We are full of confidence about the future. Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must unite more closely around the party and, together with people of various nationalities in the country, brace ourselves up, rouse ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous, work hard with one heart and one mind, and fight for the fulfillment of the fighting goal and various tasks put forward by the Fifth Regional CPC Congress and for building a socialist new Ningxia in which all nationalities unite as one and love each other, and are prosperous and rich.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY MEETING STUDIES DENG 'SELECTED WORKS'

HK250226 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, after the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee work conference opened on 20 August, the participating provincial, prefectural, and county responsible comrades, and party committee secretaries of factories, mines, research units, and institutes of higher education, together with a number of specially-invited experts and scholar [word indistinct] agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, spent 3 days in studying seven articles from the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Applying these as their powerful ideological weapon, they braced their spirits, unified their understanding, and resolved to lead the cadres and masses to create a new situation in all work.

They unanimously held: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a great outline for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the theoretical basis for formulating the party line, principles, and policies. By studying the works well, we can deepen understanding of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and improve our work.

The responsible comrades all felt they had gained a lot through studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in connection with reality. They held: In future work, we must continue to seriously study and appreciate the basic spirit of these works, and at the same time strengthen leadership over study. Through study, we should greatly enhance the understanding of the cadres and stimulate all work.

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NORTHWEST REGION

LANZHOU STRENGTHENS SCHOOL ENROLLMENT WORK

HK010950 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] According to a report by GANSU RIBAO, in order to implement the instructions issued by the provincial CPC committee on resolutely paying attention to the three unhealthy tendencies and to ensure that enrollment work is carried out smoothly, the provincial committee for enrolling new university students had decided to set up a discipline inspection group to strengthen discipline in enrolling new university students.

The discipline inspection group of the provincial committee for enrolling new university students is composed of comrades from the preparatory committee of the provincial discipline inspection commission of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial personnel bureau, the provincial educational office, the provincial office for the enrollment of new university students, Lanzhou University, and Northwest Teachers' College. Its major responsibilities include: carrying out publicity work and education on enrollment discipline and the legal system for the students and their parents; inspecting discipline in enrollment work; and handling cases of discipline violation in enrollment work.

At present, the comrades of the discipline inspection group have begun a tour of the departments which must be inspected again, have accepted and heard the cases of discipline violation, and handled people's visits and letters. The discipline inspection group hoped that the masses would actively supervise enrollment work, together curb the unhealthy tendencies, and check the practice of getting things done through pull, thus ensuring that the universities and colleges get the qualified students.

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END